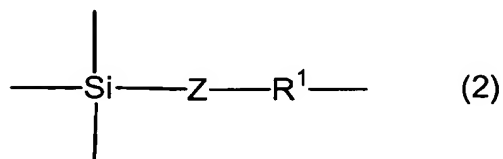
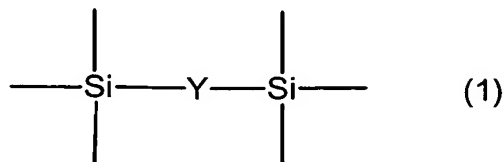


**Amendments to the Claims:**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising a conductive support having formed thereon a photosensitive layer, wherein the photosensitive layer comprises a siloxane resin-containing layer containing a siloxane resin having a structural unit represented by general formula (1) shown below, a structural unit represented by general formula (2) shown below, and an organic group derived from a compound having hole transport capability:

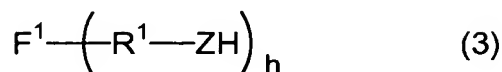
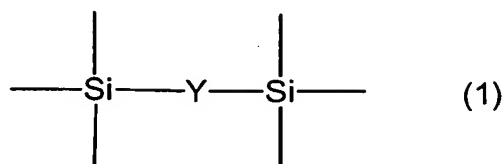


wherein, in formula (1), Y represents a divalent group containing at least one carbon atom in its main chain, and in formula (2), R<sup>1</sup> represents an alkylene group, and Z represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or NH.

2. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising a conductive support having formed thereon a photosensitive layer, wherein the photosensitive layer comprises a siloxane resin-containing layer containing a siloxane resin obtained by using an organic silicon compound having a structural unit represented by general formula (1)

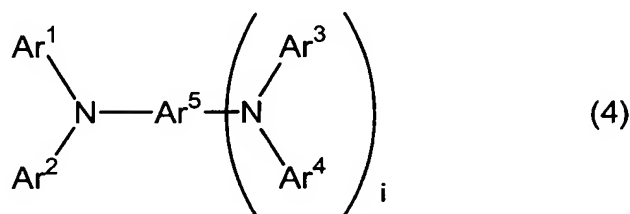
shown below and a hydrolytic group, and a compound represented by general formula (3)

shown below:



wherein, in formula (1), Y represents a divalent group containing at least one carbon atom in its main chain, and in formula (3), F<sup>1</sup> represents an organic group derived from a compound having hole transport capability, R<sup>1</sup> represents an alkylene group, Z represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or NH, and h represents an integer of 1 to 4.

3. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic photoreceptor according to claim 1, wherein the organic group derived from the compound having hole transport capability is an organic group represented by the following general formula (4):



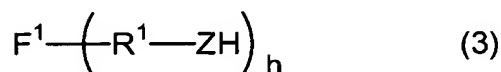
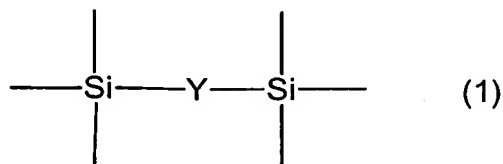
wherein Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>, Ar<sup>3</sup> and Ar<sup>4</sup>, which may be the same or different, each represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, Ar<sup>5</sup> represents a substituted or unsubstituted, aryl or arylene group, i represents 0 or 1, and at least one of Ar<sup>1</sup> to Ar<sup>5</sup> ~~has a bonding hand with~~ is bonded to R<sup>1</sup> in general formula (2).

4. (Canceled)

5. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising a conductive support having formed thereon a photosensitive layer containing a siloxane resin-containing layer, which comprises:

a coating solution preparing step of preparing a coating solution for formation of a siloxane resin-containing layer using an organic silicon compound having a structural unit represented by general formula (1) shown below and a hydrolytic group, and a compound represented by general formula (3) shown below; and

a siloxane resin-containing layer forming step of forming the siloxane resin-containing layer using the coating solution:



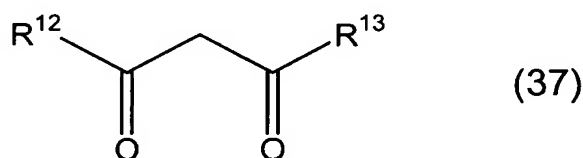
wherein, in formula (1), Y represents a divalent group containing at least one carbon atom in its main chain, and in formula (3), F<sup>1</sup> represents an organic group derived from a compound having hole transport capability, R<sup>1</sup> represents an alkylene group, Z represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or NH, and h represents an integer of 1 to 4.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 5, wherein the coating solution contains a metal chelate compound.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the metal chelate compound is an aluminum chelate compound.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 5, wherein the coating solution contains a multidentate ligand.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8, wherein the multidentate ligand is represented by the following general formula (37):



wherein  $\text{R}^{12}$  and  $\text{R}^{13}$  each independently represents an alkyl or fluorinated alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

10. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the coating solution contains a multidentate ligand.

11. (Original) An image forming apparatus comprising:  
 an electrophotographic photoreceptor according to claim 1;  
 a charging device for charging the electrophotographic photoreceptor;  
 an exposing device for exposing the charged electrophotographic photoreceptor to form an electrostatic latent image;  
 a developing device for developing the electrostatic latent image to form a toner image; and  
 a transfer device for transferring the toner image to a medium to which the toner image is to be transferred.

12. (Original) A process cartridge comprising:  
 an electrophotographic photoreceptor according to claim 1; and  
 at least one member selected from the group consisting of a charging device for charging an electrophotographic photoreceptor, an exposing device for exposing a charged

electrophotographic photoreceptor to form an electrostatic latent image, and a cleaning device for cleaning an electrophotographic photoreceptor.

13. (New) The electrophotographic photoreceptor according to claim 1, wherein the divalent group is at least one selected from a group consisting of  $-C_nH_{2n}-$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n-2}-$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n-4}-$ ,  $-C_6H_4-$ ,  $-C_6H_4-C_6H_4-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-C_nF_{2n}-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-O-$  and  $-N=CH-$ ,

wherein n represents an integer of 1 to 15,

provided that when a divalent group containing  $-S-$ ,  $-NH-$  and  $-O-$  is used for Y, such a group is used in combination with a group containing a carbon atom to constitute a divalent group containing at least one carbon atom in its main chain.

14. (New) An electrophotographic photoreceptor according to claim 2, wherein the divalent group is at least one selected from a group consisting of  $-C_nH_{2n}-$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n-2}-$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n-4}-$ ,  $-C_6H_4-$ ,  $-C_6H_4-C_6H_4-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-C_nF_{2n}-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-O-$  and  $-N=CH-$ ,

wherein n represents an integer of 1 to 15,

provided that when a divalent group containing  $-S-$ ,  $-NH-$  and  $-O-$  is used for Y, such a group is used in combination with a group containing a carbon atom to constitute a divalent group containing at least one carbon atom in its main chain.

15. (New) The method according to claim 5, wherein the divalent group is at least one selected from a group consisting of  $-C_nH_{2n}-$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n-2}-$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n-4}-$ ,  $-C_6H_4-$ ,  $-C_6H_4-C_6H_4-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-C_nF_{2n}-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-O-$  and  $-N=CH-$ ,

wherein n represents an integer of 1 to 15,

provided that when a divalent group containing  $-S-$ ,  $-NH-$  and  $-O-$  is used for Y, such a group is used in combination with a group containing a carbon atom to constitute a divalent group containing at least one carbon atom in its main chain.